

Characteristics of ongoing studies

Bhardwaj 2014

Study name	A prospective, open labeled, randomized controlled trial comparing Carvedilol + VSL#3 versus EVL for primary prophylaxis of esophageal variceal bleeding in cirrhotic patients non-responder to carvedilol
Methods	Randomized trial
Participants	Patients with cirrhosis and portaly hypertension aged 18 to 75 years who have large esophageal varices with or without red color signs and have not bled previously
Interventions	Carvedilol+VSL#3 versus endoscopic variceal ligation
Outcomes	Development of first variceal bleeding Survival Requirement of liver transplantation Time to bleed Adverse events
Starting date	December 2012
Contact information	Shiv Kumar Sarin, MD, DM 011-46300000 E-mail: shivsarin@gmail.com
Notes	No

George 2014

Study name	Carvedilol vs band Ligation vs combination therapy for primary prophylaxis of variceal bleeding
Methods	Randomized trial
Participants	Cirrhosis with medium or large esophageal varices No history of gastrointestinal bleeding Age > 18 years

Interventions	Carvedilol versus variceal band ligation versus carvedilol plus variceal band ligation
Outcomes	Incidence of first variceal bleed Bleed-related mortality Overall mortality Recurrence of varices
Starting date	March 2014
Contact information	George Protopapas, MD 973-972-6077 E-mail: protopge@njms.rutgers.edu
Notes	No

Rosa 2011

Study name	Study on B-blockers to prevent decompensation of cirrhosis with HTportal
Methods	Randomized trial
Participants	Patients with cirrhosis No esophageal varices absence of ascites age 18 to 80 years
Interventions	Propranolol versus carvedilol versus placebo
Outcomes	Appearance of complications of portal hypertension Liver failure Adverse events Survival
Starting date	September 2009
Contact information	Sara Varea +34 932275400 ext 3343 E-mail: svarea@clinic.ub.es
Notes	No

YiChao 2015

Study name	The effect of carvedilol vs propranolol in cirrhotic patients with variceal bleeding
Methods	Randomized trial
Participants	Patients with cirrhosis and esophagogastric varices History of variceal bleeding Wih 1) mild esophageal varices; 2) gastric varices with a diameter less than 5 mm; 3) variceal eradication at the time of recruiting Age 18 to 70 years
Interventions	Carvedilol versus propranolol
Outcomes	Endoscopic retreatment Rebleeding rate Mortality rate Adverse events
Starting date	March 2015
Contact information	Shiyao Chen, Professor 86-13601767310 E-mail: chen.shiyao@zs-hospital.sh.cn
Notes	No